

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN RECOGNITION OF HOSPITAL  
FOR SPECIAL SURGERY IN NEW  
YORK CITY

**HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, April 29, 2002*

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I wish to recognize the Hospital for Special Surgery (HSS), founded and located in New York City, for receiving the first New York State Hospital Patient Safety Award for their superior effort to reduce medical errors. At a time when more attention is being paid to this area, the New York Department of Health created the award to promote measures to increase overall patient safety, and I am pleased that HSS has been the recipient of such an esteemed award.

Founded in 1863, the Hospital for Special Surgery is a world leader in orthopedics, rheumatology and rehabilitation. While the Hospital has monitored medication variances for many years, in July 2000 it began a project that required simple changes that yielded significant results. By asking doctors to use ball-point pens, fax original requests and replace old fax machines, the program resulted in an astounding 97.6 percent decline in the number of illegible orders received in the pharmacy from November 2000 to December 2001.

These types of innovative developments of methodology and technology have resulted in the Hospital being consistently ranked among the top three orthopedic and rheumatology centers in the nation in US News & World Report's annual survey of America's best hospitals. To date, their emphasis has been on development of orthopedic devices, such as total joint replacements. For example, the first modern knee replacement was developed at HSS, a landmark innovation that has benefited the lives of millions of patients around the world. In efforts to continue to make strides in this important area of research, the Hospital for Special Surgery is establishing a National Center for Musculoskeletal Research.

HSS has also uniquely collaborated with education programs at Cornell University, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, City College of New York, and others that partner scientists and clinicians with faculty and students in mechanical engineering, materials science, civil engineering, veterinary medicine, and statistics to bring its biomedical advances to the bedside.

For these reasons and many others, the Department of Health for the United Kingdom of Great Britain has called upon HSS to train and mentor their physicians in order to improve orthopedic services in their countries. Currently, patients in Great Britain must wait 18 months before they may receive hip, knee or joint replacements, of which more than 70 percent require the use of a cane for more than a year after surgery. It is truly an honor for New York to have the Hospital for Special Surgery to be identified by the British healthcare system as

a mentor and model for addressing this health challenge.

I applaud the Hospital for Special Surgery's commitment to better document, track and administer prescribed medications to patients and strongly support their efforts to identify and remedy one of the most preventable threats to patient safety. I am very supportive of the Hospital's National Center for Musculoskeletal Research, as its establishment will continue to pursue breakthroughs in researching the orthopedic and rheumatological conditions that affect millions of Americans.

TRIBUTE TO THE BELLEVILLE  
PUBLIC LIBRARY AND INFORMATION  
CENTER

**HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, April 29, 2002*

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention the history and legacy of a groundbreaking institution, the Belleville Public Library and Information Center, in Belleville, New Jersey.

On Wednesday, April 24, 2002, friends, patrons, employees, and all those who have made the Belleville Public Library a cornerstone of its community gathered to celebrate its 100th anniversary.

It is thus only fitting that we honor the library's long history, in this, the permanent record of the greatest freely elected body on earth, for it has been a beacon of learning and information for generations.

The Belleville Public Library was founded on January 4, 1902 by the Tuesday Afternoon Reading Club. It was initially located in a small store on William Street with a collection of only 432 books. After a temporary move in 1904, the library was given its permanent home in 1909. With the help of philanthropist Andrew Carnegie and so many dedicated citizens, the building was erected at 221 Washington Avenue.

President John Fitzgerald Kennedy once said, "The goal of education is the advancement of knowledge and the dissemination of truth." The Belleville Public Library embodies this ideal, having made an impact on so many lives throughout its history.

One of the first libraries in the state to offer internet access, it today has sixteen computers. Citizens are provided free use of the internet and word processing programs. Well renowned for its cultural programming, the library also hosts monthly concerts, art lectures, poetry classes, video viewing, and book discussion groups.

The library's defining mark in the community, however, may be its work in serving the children of Belleville. With store hours for babies, toddlers, and preschoolers, as well as a major summer reading club and a myriad of activities throughout the year, the library's commitment to foster the growth of children is unwavering.

From its humble beginnings on William Street, the Belleville Public Library has grown into a public information center that had over 100,000 people pass through its doors in the year 2001.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join our colleagues, the Township of Belleville, and me in recognizing the Belleville Public Library and Information Center.

CONGRATULATING 17 NORTHWEST  
MISSOURI SCHOOL DISTRICTS

**HON. SAM GRAVES**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, April 29, 2002*

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate 17 Northwest Missouri school districts that have been recognized as "most-improved" by the Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. This recognition highlights the outstanding commitment Northwest Missouri has made to ensure that no child is left behind.

Since 1998, Missouri has administered the Missouri Assessment Program (MAP) tests yearly to measure a student's achievement. The mathematics assessment is given to fourth, seventh, and 10th graders. A communications arts assessment is given to third, seventh, and 11th graders, a science assessment is given to third, seventh, and 10th graders and a social studies assessment is given to the fourth, eighth, and 11th grades. A health/physical education assessment is given to fifth and ninth graders as well. These important tests help Missouri's schools identify both strong and weak academic areas. Most importantly, the MAP tests illustrate the progress Northwest Missouri's school districts have made in providing students with the best available education.

I would like to acknowledge the Saint Joseph school district, which appeared four times on the "most improved top ten" list. These schools are Hall Elementary, Webster Elementary (appeared twice), and Lafayette High School. Barry School, in Platte County, appeared three times on the top ten list, and Nodaway County placed four of its schools on the list.

Other Northwest Missouri schools appearing on the most improved list include Chillicothe High School, Penney High School, Pickering Elementary School, Tri-County High School, West Platte High School, Craig High School, Fairfax Elementary School, North Harrison High School, Northeast Nodaway High School, Pattonsburg High School, Savannah High School, Smithville High School, South Nodaway High School, Southwest High School, Stanberry Elementary, Tri-County Elementary, West Nodaway High School, and West Nodaway Elementary.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating the above schools for their ongoing efforts to strengthen education and the hard-working students who demonstrated their

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